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TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1919

If we are to have a fellowship of justice, opportunity and equality, loving consideration for the condition of others must live in our hearts. This alone can solve our problems and bring in the brotherhood of man.

—Ray C. Harker.

## Mr. Shea's Warning

To what extent the congress of the United States will be influenced by the notice that has been served upon it by one Timothy Shea, head of the railroad firemen and engine hostlers of America, we do not know but we suppose that it will proceed with the legislation in hand just the same as if Mr. Shea had not been born.

Mr. Shea threatens that any law framed to prevent a strike of railroad workers will be disregarded at least as far as concerns the firemen and hostlers, and that disregard will be carried so far, if necessary, as to produce an industrial revolution. Assuming a prerogative of the supreme court of the United States, Mr. Shea, of whom we had not heard as one learned in the law, has pronounced the legislation as bad, unjust, intolerable and certain to be declared void by his brotherhood—and that is the end of it at once.

The legislation has not yet been enacted so that the ultimatum is a warning to congress to watch its step; that borders upon attempted intimidation. We do not know whether the law will be enacted but if it should be, it will be tested as to its validity and righteousness in the regular way and if Mr. Shea or anyone else should attempt to apply any other test he would be very likely to go to jail before an industrial revolution could gain headway.

As a general proposition one has a right to work or remain idle; to serve or not to serve. But one in the service of the government has no such right. A soldier cannot say whether he will serve or not. A man engaged in the mail service may resign and when his resignation has been accepted he may quit his post. But if a number of postal employees agree to act in concert to quit the service they are engaging in a conspiracy against which we have some very severe laws.

Employees of the railways are in government service. Even before the government took over the direction of the railways, under our interstate commerce law, the government had assumed such a degree of responsibility for the conduct of them that a blow at the railways was a blow at governmental authority.

When the railways are returned to management by their private owners, the government will certainly retain a greater power of control over them than it had ever held prior to November of 1917, and will in a much greater degree than ever, be responsible for their service to the people.

Mr. Shea if he should attempt to carry out his threat would certainly find that the government of the United States is bigger and infinitely stronger than the brotherhood of firemen and all the brotherhoods in America. And if Mr. Shea's brotherhood and the United States should ever meet head-on on a single track one of them would surely go into the ditch and it would not be the United States. As a result of such a collision there would be left no serious obstruction on the right of way.

## The Claim of the Coal Miners

If the statement of Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers is true it is up to the government to do something more than to prevent a strike in the coal mines. The whole coal mining situation would need looking into. For many years the coal industry, first with the manipulation of hogish operators and next, with the blundering of the United States Fuel Administration, has been in a chaotic condition.

The trouble has not been so much a failure to take out coal, as the inability to get it distributed. The fuel administration worked in the dark and the operators let it grope its way along, now and then throwing obstacles in its path. The result has been that, perhaps less is known of the conditions in coal mining than of any other industry.

Mr. Lewis states, but we can hardly accept the statement without some confirmation and explanation, that the coal miners during the last year have earned, on an average, not more than \$75 a month, working less than three days a week. At the present cost of living one cannot support a family on such an income, and only by the utmost economy can one meagerly support himself on \$75 a month.

It should be explained why these miners have had less than three days' work a week during the last year. Surely there was work for them, for almost continually during the year the government and the mine owners have been warning us of the approaching coal shortage. The popular understanding was that there was a shortage of labor.

Yet, the miners demand a shorter day and a shorter week, one of thirty hours of actual labor, at an increase of 60 per cent over the present wages. The wage demand, though Mr. Lewis says, was not put out as an ultimatum but as a basis for negotiations. The principal thing from the miners' point of view is the shorter working period. It is that, no doubt, rather than the wage demand, which has

stood in the way of negotiations which Mr. Lewis complains has been denied by the mine owners.

We do not think that the miners can be fairly accused of breaking their contract which was to continue during the period of the war. Though technically the war has not yet been ended, it was long since actually ended. War conditions exist nowhere in this country so that we could hardly keep up that fiction with respect to the coal miners' contract after it had been exploded as to all other industries.

It is manifestly the duty of the government to exert its utmost efforts to stop this strike but it is equally the duty of the government to make a thoroughgoing inquiry into coal mining conditions that a basis of just dealing between the workers and the mining operators may be established.

## The Budget

The Institute of Public Service of New York has risen to say a word about budgets and in order to give force to what it says it has adopted the slogan, "Budget's Don't Save Money." The Institute is not, as may be supposed from this slogan, opposed to the budget system. It insists only on the proper use of it. Its real slogan is, "It's budget study, not budget system which will prevent waste." What is wanted is budget making that starts and ends with study of the needs of government.

No machinery, however modern, useful or efficient will give service unless it is properly used. The better the machinery, the greater the loss if it is neglected. Sometimes and much more often than not, when we adopt an up-to-date governmental device, one that has been proved elsewhere, we stop with the mere possession of it and we find that we are worse off than we were with antiquated machinery of which we made the best use we could.

If we have a budget system and trust to the mere possession of it without a study of budget making we will make our budgets big enough to cover all possible contingencies, with a wide margin over, and then all the money so lavishly estimated will be spent. The budget will give a sort of special authority for the expenditure of all it contains, and a very likely result would be the expenditure of more money than we would disperse without the budget system.

## Hunting Accidents

Within the last week there have been accidents to three hunters well known in this community. One of them was fatal and in the others, the victims were seriously hurt. There was a similarity of the causes of all these accidents—a disregard of the dangerous end of a gun.

In the pursuit of game or in the excitement caused by expectation, one does things that he would not do in a cooler moment. He would not lean with his breast upon the muzzle of a loaded gun; he would not rest the muzzle of his gun upon his foot and above all, he would not drag a loaded gun by the muzzle behind him, careless of obstructions against which the hammer might be drawn and raised. The last named is a very common practice of hunters, and hardly a year passes that does not record several deaths from it.

Most hunters have been familiar with guns from boyhood. They come to look upon them as friendly companions, as much so as a favorite hunting dog; they never associate the gun they carry with injury to them or to human kind.

The one thing to be borne in mind is that guns are made to kill; there is no other purpose in making them or using them. They are charged with death and death is discharged in whatever direction the muzzle may be pointed.

## THE THOROUGHNESS OF THE SEA

The favorite prey of the ruthless submariners was the sailing ship. She was slow. She could not dodge and signal as a steamer could. There were difficulties in camouflaging her. And she presented a target as attractive as a barn-door. Not long ago a four-masted schooner made the 3,000-mile run from Para, Brazil, by the way, the regular steamers in this trade have made little better time than this. And the advantage which steam has had over sail has been chiefly this matter of time. A new interest, new organization, new blood might transform the sailing ship into a thing of life—as profitable as the famous packets. No one who has beheld a full rigged ship at sea but can hope so. She is to the steamer what the thoroughbred horse is to a trolley car, slower, but infinitely better to look upon.—Toledo Blade.

## DISTANT DAYS

By Edmund Vance Cooke

There's something brings it back to me! the quaint, little street.  
The swaying tops of poplars where we perched our childish feet.  
The games we played, the sports we had, the comradeships we knew.  
With all the world a story-book and all the stories true!  
The humble, little cottages, but even the poorest place  
Sat snugly in its plot of green and kept its breathing-space.  
And picket palings on the fence kept all misfortune barred.  
And morning glories graced the porch and sun-flowers decked the yard!

It seemed the sun shone every day, and happiness was sure,  
And none of us felt poverty, for all of us were poor!  
And at times the fare was plenty and at times the ration light,  
But to them both we always brought the same sound appetite.  
And why the world was all so fine we had no means of knowing;  
It was enough to laugh and love and feel the joy of growing.  
And every day was glorified and every night was starred  
With morning glories on the porch and sun-flowers in the yard.

Well, in the orchestra of life, the surest, sweetest strings  
Are those which sing the pleasures of the simplest, humblest things  
And so when I look back today through all the mists of years,  
I feel a laughter in me trembling on the brink of tears.

And today seems far less certain than that dim and distant wraith  
Which somehow brings a courage, and which somehow leaves a faith  
That heaven will be an ample place and hell will not be hard.  
With morning glories on the porch and sun-flowers in the yard.

## HE LEFT HER

Miss Fortyodd awoke in the middle of the night to find a burglar ransacking her effects. Miss Fortyodd did not scream, for she prided herself, among other things, upon her courage. Pointing to the door with a dramatic gesture, she exclaimed: "Leave me at once!"

The burglar politely retreated a step and said: "I had no intention of taking you!"—Detroit Free Press

## SITTING TIGHT



## VICEPRESIDENTING



## Where The People May Have a Hearing

The Steam Plant

Editor, Arizona Republican.  
Dear Sir: I have been watching the columns of the Republican for some time, hoping that someone would take up the question that the Water Users are asked to vote on at the special election to be held on the 23rd of this month and tell the farmers why they should vote for them if they are good propositions. We should know and put them through and on the other hand if they are not, we should vote them down.

As to the \$500,000 for a steam power plant to manufacture electricity to supplement our water power plants, from my viewpoint, it is not a good proposition and is just as likely to eat up the net revenues we are now getting from the sale of electricity as it is to add to them.

You take the history of steam power plants where they have been used for the manufacture of electricity; after a few years they have been shut down and consigned to the junk pile and where and whenever it has been possible to hook onto water power they have been abandoned, and I am of the opinion that this will be the fate of our's, should we vote to throw away that much money.

The bait that is held out to catch the farmer, that by voting this \$500,000 he can get electricity on his farm and in his home, is like the lure of the rainbow, beautiful to look at and whoever picks up the bag of gold at its end, or the sparkling lake on an Arizona desert glistening in the sunshine on a hot summer day, but what a little longer, may give us more light on this subject. At any rate, I am in favor of giving the board of governors power to spend \$75,000 a year for a few years to try this matter out.

Yours truly, CHAS. PETERSON, Gilbert, Arizona.

## Against the Steam Plant

To Members of Water Users' Ass'n.: The only reason advanced advocating a big steam plant which has any weight with the farmers is the statement that the plant is needed to supply the farmers with electric power. There is practically no farmer using electric power on their ranches today. Before they can do so it will be necessary to spend one million dollars for transmission lines to reach the farms, as only a handful of farms could be

served from the existing lines of the association. No funds are provided to construct these lines but the farmer is expected to advance the cost. It is safe to assume that under this program so few ranchers will apply for electric service that it will not take much electric plant capacity to supply it to them. A 5,000 k. w. plant is ridiculous for such a purpose.

It is possible to generate approximately 7,000 k. w. on the canals without wasting any water from Roosevelt. We are only obliged to supply 2,100 k. w. under existing contracts and 600 k. w. more will supply the towns on the south side; this leaves 4,300 k. w. which can be generated on the canals and used by the farmers on the ranches in the winter.

Due to poor management and the shutting off of several canals at the same time for cleaning purposes and other reasons we know nothing of last winter, but this practice was unnecessary, according to the statement of a prominent consulting engineer formerly connected with the project who investigated the methods of operating the canals and plants. Last winter enormous amounts of power could have been generated which went to waste and also a large revenue was lost to the association because of the poorly managed cleaning of canals.

More than enough power can be generated on the canals to supply our contracts and all the farmers too, if the valley system is efficiently operated. It will take many years under the proposed program to get the farmers to advance the cost of the electric lines and then become users of power. The program as now proposed is a bad business undertaking, while the investment of \$500,000 for a steam plant is unnecessary and will certainly result in our assessing ourselves to pay for it.

President Wilkinson said in the Sunday Republican they did not generate 300 to 400 k. w. last winter. Why doesn't he tell us what the minimum was then, or is he afraid to tell us farmers? Why does he not tell us why they did not generate more power? They had the water to do it with; where was it running?

Yesterday I crossed the power canal two miles north of Tempe at 4 p. m. No water there to run the big plant at Tempe, and water running four feet deep in the river. No wonder they cannot generate power if they won't avail themselves of flood water.

Why don't you run this water through our power plants? Why don't you put this flood water in the canals and let us farmers use it without cost while it is going to waste? Your overhead charges are the same. Then you will be storing some water here in the valley that cannot be caught at Roosevelt. You will say, no doubt, that it will put more or less silt in the canal system. Can a farmer do his work without soiling his clothes? Let us have more water that is wasted be put through out canals for power use and farm use, for every drop of water that goes down the river is forever wasted. Why did you not tell the people that the farmer that signed the protest and was getting a concession from the association that he turned a brace of wells to the association, that cost \$15,000 for a 10-year contract for power and light on his farm. We farmers would like to get a letter once or twice a year telling us what becomes of our money. All we get is a card condensed with figures. We feel we should know something about our organization.

Vote NO on steam plant.  
O. S. STAPLEY,  
J. C. ENTZ,  
CHARLES PETERSON,  
DONALD McQUEEN,  
J. W. DAVIS,  
ALMA MILLETT,  
J. J. FRASIER,  
D. P. JONES.

## Defense of Steam Power Plant

To the Editor of The Republican:  
"Do the people of the Salt River valley want to pay tribute to the Pacific Gas & Electric company for all time to come?" "Do the water users want to turn over to that company the control of the power situation in the valley?" are the questions asked by President P. M. Wilkinson of the Water Users' Association.

"Unless a steam auxiliary power plant is built by the Water Users' association it means that the market for power now generated by the hydro-electric plants will be taken by the other company and the water users will lose what revenue they have been receiving for the generation of power. Already the P. G. & E. Co. is engaged in bringing into the valley a transmission line from a steam plant at Clarkdale in order to have an assured power supply during the winter months. Without a steam standby plant the water users will be at the mercy of this corporation as they will be unable to get a market in the valley for

their water power during the eight months in the year that it is possible to generate it.

"The building of a steam plant in connection with the project system is essential to conserve water for irrigation which is the primary use for the water. The statement that 'from three to six thousand horsepower was generated by our water plants on the canals all last winter without wasting any stored water' is not true. The most that can be generated during the winter months is three thousand horsepower, which is not sufficient to supply the present load in the valley which amounts to five thousand horsepower. The steam plant is not to furnish power to the mining companies, but to furnish power and light to the towns and people of the Salt River valley. With a strict observance of the rule not to waste water in order to generate power it would not be possible at the present time to gin cotton or light the towns of the valley."

"From November 14, 1918, to April 8, 1919, power was developed by water wasted from the reservoir for power only, except 14 days in March. During this time the mine loads were not connected to our system. The Inspiration Copper company's steam plant took care of their load and that of the Magma company. Water was wasted because the cotton had to be ginned and the P. G. & E. Co. consolidated Canal company's contracts had to be filled."

"During this period the only water available for use in the valley plants with the exception of occasional and erratic floods of the Verde was the water wasted from Roosevelt put through the cross-cut plant and then turned back into the river at Joint Head. The cotton gins and city lighting loads amount to about 5,000 k. w. now. The valley plants written Roosevelt could supply no continuous demand power at all during the winter months. During the winter of 1918-19 the South Consolidated plant was shut down 22 days, the Arizona Palla plant, 67 days, the cross-cut plant, 21 days. During this time there was never enough water available for generating 3,000 k. w. if none had been wasted for power, and on 45 days of this time there was not sufficient water for generating 1,000 k. w. and on 21 of these days there not even enough for 500 k. w. without wasting water."

"In November, 1918, the P. G. & E. steam plant was run at the expense of the water users for 15 days; in December 27 days, in January 25 days, in February 15 days, and in March one day, or a total of 86 days, when there was not sufficient water to fill the existing valley contracts without wasting it."

"It is simply a plain business proposition to make possible the marketing of continuous power supply and to make possible the furnishing of electricity for domestic and industrial use to the members of the association. With the water plants alone this is not possible without wasting water which is needed for irrigation. With a steam stand-by plant operated not more than four months in the year, under the worst conditions of water shortage, it is possible."

## TRAVALETTE

By Nikkah BROWN'S CHOP HOUSE

With the recent opening of Brown's Chop House in New York to women guests, one of the few refuges of man, from the more irritating sex has been abolished.

Brown's, which is located in the thirties on Broadway, was founded over a quarter of a century ago by an actor of that name as a place where men of the craft might gather after the performance for a bite and a friendly glass. In due course Brown died and the place passed into other hands, but retained much of its Bohemian character. If the stage folk come there less now than once they did, the writers come more. The Dutch Treat club, an organization of newspaper men and authors, including such names as F. P. A. of the New York Tribune and Irvin Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post meets at Brown's every Tuesday. On Thursdays it is the scene of a luncheon given by the Authors' league—an organization to which many American novelists belong and which has for its leading purpose to make publishers give authors more money.

There are three floors to the place, and all of them are decorated with pictures of stage folk, with theater programs, many of them yellow and ragged and with old cartoons and sketches by well known artists. The collection of theatrical portraits must run well into the thousands. It includes pictures of Patti in the days when she was young and handsome, and of Southern wearing collars such as have long since disappeared. There is scarcely a celebrity of the American stage for the last 50 years whose pictures cannot be found.

## METALS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Copper dull; electrolytic, spot and last quarter, 21½¢; small lots, second hand, 21½¢; iron steady; No. 1, northern, \$22.00; No. 2, northern, \$22.00; No. 3, southern, \$20.00; antimony, \$8.75; lead quiet; spot, \$6.65 bid, \$6.85 asked; December, \$6.65 bid, \$6.85 asked; spelter quiet; East St. Louis delivery, spot, \$7.60 bid, \$7.80 asked; at London, copper, spot, \$28 7/8 bid; futures, \$29 2/8 bid; electrolytic, spot, \$114; futures, \$118. Tin, spot, \$27 1/2 bid; futures, \$27 1/2 bid. Lead, spot, \$23 1/2 bid; futures, \$23 7/8 bid. Spelter, spot, \$24; futures, \$24 1/2.

## THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY



The young lady across the way says the automobile is a rapidly pushing aside the horse and that it won't be long now before nothing comes a cart.